

What is claimed is

1. An EL device driving device comprising:

an EL device having two electrodes;

a first EL driving IC having a first output terminal  
5 connected to one electrode of the EL device, a first input  
terminal, and a first controller for turning on or off an  
alternating current flowing between the first output terminal  
and the first input terminal;

a second EL driving IC having a second output terminal  
10 connected to the other electrode of the EL device, a second  
input terminal, and a second controller for turning on or off  
an alternating current flowing between the second output  
terminal and the second input terminal;

a first AC power supply for supplying an AC voltage, one  
15 electrode of the first AC power supply being connected to the  
first input terminal, and the other electrode of the first AC  
power supply being connected to a ground potential point; and

a second AC power supply for supplying an AC voltage having  
the same waveform as the AC voltage supplied from the first  
20 AC supply, and shifted in phase 180 degrees, one electrode of  
the second AC power supply being connected to the second input  
terminal, and the other electrode of the second AC power supply  
being connected to the ground potential point.

25 2. The EL device driving device according to claim 1, wherein

the amplitude of the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power supply and the second AC power supply is 50V and its frequency is 400Hz.

5 3. The EL device driving device according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of EL devices are provided; the first EL driving IC has a plurality of the first output terminals and a plurality of the first controllers;

10 the second EL driving IC has a plurality of the second output terminals and a plurality of the second controllers;

the plurality of first output terminals are connected to one electrodes of the plurality of EL devices, respectively;

15 the first controllers are configured to turn on or off the alternating current flowing between each of the plurality of first output terminals and the first input terminal;

the plurality of second output terminals are connected to the other electrodes of the plurality of EL devices; and

20 the second controllers are configured to turn on or off the alternating current flowing between each of the plurality of second output terminals and the second input terminal.

4. The EL device driving device according to claim 1, wherein the first EL driving IC includes an output transistor having one electrode connected to the first output and the other electrode connected to the first input terminal, and a diode

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connected in parallel to the output transistor, and

the second EL driving IC includes an output transistor having one electrode connected to the second output terminal and the other electrode connected to the second input terminal of the second EL driving IC, and a diode connected in parallel to the output transistor.

5. The EL device driving device according to claim 4, wherein the output transistor is a bipolar transistor or a field effect transistor.

6. An EL device driving device comprising:  
an EL device having two electrodes;  
an EL driving IC having an output terminal connected to one electrode of the EL device, an input terminal, and a controller for turning on or off an alternating current flowing between the output terminal and the input terminal;

a first AC power supply for supplying an AC voltage, one electrode of the first AC power supply being connected to the other electrode of the EL device, and the other electrode of the first AC power supply being connected to a ground potential point; and

a second AC power supply for supplying an AC voltage having the same waveform as the AC voltage supplied from the first AC supply and shifted in phase 180 degrees, one electrode off

the second AC power supply being connected to the input terminal of the EL driving IC, and the other electrode of the second AC power supply being connected to the ground potential point.

5 7. The EL device driving device according to claim 6, wherein the amplitude of the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power supply and the second AC power supply is 50V and its frequency is 400Hz.

10 8. The EL device driving device according to claim 6, wherein the plurality of EL devices are provided;  
the EL driving IC has the plurality of output terminals and the plurality of controllers for turning on or off the alternating current corresponding to the plurality of EL devices,  
15 respectively;

the plurality of output terminals for the EL driving IC are connected to one electrodes of the plurality of EL devices, respectively;

20 the one electrode for the first AC power supply is connected to the other electrodes of the plurality of EL devices;

the controllers are configured to turn on or off the alternating current flowing between each of the plurality of output terminals and the input terminal.

25 9. The EL device driving device according to claim 6, wherein

the EL driving IC includes an output transistor having one electrode connected to the output terminal of the EL driving IC and the other electrode connected to the input terminal of the EL driving IC, and a diode connected in parallel to the output transistor.

10. The EL device driving device according to claim 9, wherein the output transistor is a bipolar transistor or a field effect transistor.

11. An EL device driving device comprising:

an EL device having two electrodes;

an EL driving IC having an output terminal connected to one electrode of the EL device, an input terminal connected to a ground potential point, and a controller for turning on or off an alternating current flowing between the output terminal and the input terminal; and

an AC power supply for supplying an AC voltage without superposition of direct current, one electrode of the AC power supply being connected to the other electrode of the EL device, and the other electrode of the AC power supply being connected to the ground potential point.

12. The EL device driving device according to claim 11, wherein the amplitude of the AC voltage supplied from the AC power supply

is 100V and its frequency is 400Hz.

13. The EL device driving device according to claim 11, wherein the plurality of EL devices are provided;

5 the EL driving IC has the plurality of output terminals and the plurality of controllers for turning on or off the alternating current corresponding to the plurality of EL devices, respectively;

10 the plurality of output terminals for the EL driving IC are connected to one electrodes of the plurality of EL devices, respectively;

the one electrode for the AC power supply is connected to the other electrodes of the plurality of EL devices; and

15 the controllers is configured to turn on or off the alternating current flowing between each of the plurality of output terminals and the input terminal.

20 14. The EL device driving device according to claim 11, wherein the EL driving IC includes an output transistor having one electrode connected to the output terminal of the EL driving IC and the other electrode connected to the input terminal of the EL driving IC, and a diode connected in parallel to the output transistor.

25 15. The EL device driving device according to claim 14, wherein

the output transistor is a bipolar transistor or a field effect transistor.

16. An EL device driving device comprising:

5 an EL device having two electrodes;

an AC power supply for supplying an AC voltage, one electrode of the AC power supply being connected to one electrode of the EL device, and the other electrode of the AC power supply being connected to a ground potential point;

10 a first energizing circuit for energizing a first diode connected to the other electrode of the EL device to pass current in a direction from the EL device to the AC power supply;

15 a second energizing circuit for energizing a second diode connected to the other electrode of the EL device to pass current in a direction from the AC power supply to the EL device; and

an energizing control circuit for turning on or off the first and second energizing circuits in synchronism with a positive or negative change in the AC voltage supplied from the AC power supply.

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17. The EL device driving device according to claim 16, wherein the amplitude of the AC voltage supplied from the AC power supply is 100V and its frequency is 400Hz.

25 18. The EL device driving device according to claim 16, wherein

the plurality of EL devices are provided;  
the plurality of first and second energizing circuits  
are provided corresponding to the plurality of EL devices,  
respectively; and

5 the energizing control circuit is configured to turn on  
or off each of the plurality of first and second energizing  
circuits corresponding to the plurality of EL devices.

19. The EL device driving device according to claim 16, wherein  
10 one electrode of the first diode is connected to the other  
electrode of the EL device;

the first energizing circuit enables the other electrode  
of the first diode to be at the ground potential when the first  
energizing circuit is turned on;

15 one electrode of the second diode is connected to the  
other electrode of the EL device; and

the other electrode of the second diode is connected to  
the ground potential point.

20 20. The EL device driving device according to claim 16, wherein  
the energizing control circuit turns on the first  
energizing circuit, and turns off the second energizing circuit,  
when the AV voltage supplied from the AC power supply is at  
a negative potential, and

25 the energizing control circuit turns off the first



energizing circuit, and turns on the second energizing circuit, when the AV voltage supplied from the AC power supply is at a positive potential.

5 21. An EL device driving method comprising the steps of:  
passing a current from a first AC power supply to one  
electrode of an EL device through a diode within a first EL  
driving IC, and from the other electrode of the EL device to  
a second AC power supply through an output transistor in the  
10 on state within a second EL driving IC, when the AC voltage  
supplied from the first AC power supply is higher than the AC  
voltage supplied from the second AC power supply with the same  
waveform as the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power  
supply and shifted in phase 180 degrees; and

15 passing a current from the second AC power supply to the  
other electrode of the EL device through a diode connected in  
parallel to the output transistor within the second EL driving  
IC, and from one electrode of the EL device to the first AC  
power supply device through the output transistor in the on  
20 state connected in parallel to the diode within the first EL  
driving IC, when the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power  
supply is lower than the AC voltage supplied from the second  
AC power supply,

25 22. The EL device driving method according to claim 21, wherein

the amplitude of the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power supply and the second AC power supply is 50V and its frequency is 400Hz.

5 23. The EL device driving method according to claim 21, wherein the output transistor is a bipolar transistor or a field effect transistor.

24. An EL device driving method comprising the steps of:  
10 passing a current from a first AC power supply to one electrode of an EL device, and from the other electrode of the EL device through an output transistor in on state within an EL driving IC to a second AC power supply, when the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power supply is higher than the AC  
15 voltage supplied from the second AC power supply, with the same waveform as the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power supply and shifted in phase 180 degrees; and

passing a current from the second AC power supply to the other electrode of the EL device through a diode connected in  
20 parallel to the output transistor within the EL driving IC, and from one electrode of the EL device to the first AC power supply, when the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power supply is lower than the AC voltage supplied from the second AC power supply.

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25. The EL device driving method according to claim 24, wherein the amplitude of the AC voltage supplied from the first AC power supply and the second AC power supply is 50V and its frequency is 400Hz.

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26. The EL device driving method according to claim 24, wherein the output transistor is a bipolar transistor or a field effect transistor.

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27. An EL device driving method comprising the steps of:  
passing a current from a AC power supply to one electrode of an EL device, and from the other electrode of the EL device to the ground potential point through an output transistor in the on state within an EL driving IC, when the AC voltage without superposition of direct current supplied from the AC power supply is higher than a ground potential; and

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passing a current from the ground potential point to the other electrode of the EL device through a diode connected in parallel to the output transistor in the on state within the EL driving IC, and from one electrode of the EL device to the AC power supply, when the AC voltage supplied from the AC power supply is lower than the ground potential.

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28. The EL device driving method according to claim 27, wherein the amplitude of the AC voltage supplied from the AC power supply

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is 100V and its frequency is 400Hz.

29. The EL device driving method according to claim 27, wherein the output transistor is a bipolar transistor or a field effect transistor.
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